

No. 5587	號七十八百五千五第	日十二月九年亥乙緒光	HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1875.	一拜禮	號八十月十英	港香	PRICE 2½ PER MONTH.
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Informations.
FOR SHANTON AND SEA

Information.

INSURANCE

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N.N.,
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1876.

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THE STEAMSHIP

"YANTZSE,"
Schultz, Master, will be despatched
above Ports To FORT (Monday),
at 9 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply
SLEMSID
1553 Hongkong, 18th October

FOR SWATO, AMOX, AND
THE Steamship

"YESSO,"
Captain F. Ashton, will be despa-
ched above Ports on WEDNESDAY,
at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply
DOUGLAS JAYB.
Ed 1554 Hongkong, 18th Octo-

CANTON RACE CLUB

RACES will take place on
Thurs- Friday, 16th and 17th, at
will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY.
For the Committee, A

Em 1549 Canton, 18th October

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
PILON and after this day, the
Ship-Steamer "FOWAN"
Macao at 8 P.M.
By Order, P. A. DUBOIS
1549 Hongkong, 15th October

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale
in boxes of the following:-
Duff's Peppercorn, and Symp-
lic in Jar, Mustard Oil in Bottles.
J. M. GUILD
Queen'

NOTICE:
 TED, by a Young Person
 SIGN - FARMALD

AYOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant with BOOKKEEPING in all its details, is desirous of obtaining Employment permanently or for a few hours as Cashier, Bookkeeper, or Accounts Clerk. Address "A," Daily Press Office, 1409 Hongkong, 17th September.

PORTUGUESE Young
ment with Commercial

in all their Branches; and the
in the English, French, Span
gue languages, is desirous of
Work either in the evening or
Address "J." care of this Pa
t 1491 Hongkong, 4th Oct

THE Undersigned are prop
STORE, and DELIVER
Steamers at
35 CENTS (THIRTY-FIVE CENTS)
Weight and Measure

J. S. HOOK
Hongkong, 28rd Aug

STEAM LAUNCH BOATS
TO be LET for Towing or F
 powerful Steam-Launch
 Superior accommodation, Ter
 Apply to **TUNG J**
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PATENT SLIP & DOCK
 AND

No. 32, PRAYA W
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HONGKONG
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 AN & Co.,
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 ASSOCIATION

369 Hongkong, 7th Se
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1874.
SECURITY
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INSURANCE SUBG. been appointed Company, are for the current or sent. ROSEN & Co., Agents. Number, 1872.	1495 Hongkong, 4th Oct COMPAGNIE DES M MARITIM NOTICE TO COME CONSIGNEES of the requested to send in to the undamaged for co take immediate delivery;
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TINY
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 Hongkong, 9th October,

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of communications.
Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Correspondents are respectfully requested to write on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 13TH, 1878.

We publish in another column a Review of the telegraph which definitely states that the difficulty with China has been amicably settled. The war-cloud therefore, it may be concluded, has rolled away, at all events for a time. Mr. Wynn has at length received the necessary guarantees, and Mr. Grosvenor will, as originally intended, proceed to Yunnan. It was difficult to believe that the Peking Government could decide on any other course. However dense its conceits, it cannot be wholly blind to the lessons of the past, or to present facts. It held out for the last moment, as was always anticipated, in order to make it appear that it did not yield without a show of dignified opposition. There is, too, no doubt that some of the British demands will tax the power and energies of the Government to the utmost to fulfil. The punishment of the murderers of Mr. MAZARZI will be especially difficult to effect, and it is possible that in this matter the Chinese may attempt to evade their obligations. They will probably need to be kept to their agreement on all points, and it is to be hoped that they will not be suffered to shirk their duty in this respect. The information received through Reuters' Agency, though very satisfactory, is exceedingly limited. When details of the settlement of the question arrive, it will be time to comment upon it. We trust, however, that the interests of foreign trade in China have not been overlooked.

The men clothed with authority to execute justice in China are perhaps of all other persons as a class, the most unwhimsical, perhaps of all. The laws of China are not very many, but they are very strict. They are administered with a severity which is not to be found in any other country. The administration of them is much more to blame for the miscarriages of justice which are perpetually occurring. It is impossible that it should be otherwise, for the system of administration is rotten to the core, and calculated to corrupt the judges and to despise the people. Officials are, as a rule, poorly paid, and they look more to what they can unlawfully make by extortion from the fears or hopes of the people than to the legitimate pay attached to their offices. There is scarcely a man in the whole of China who does not "squeeze," or who will not take a bribe. Some there are, no doubt, who would recoil from such a course, but they are few. The system of administration is so corrupt, and so calculated to induce the people to pay their tribute, but there are many who are to be feared the majority who have few scruples in bleeding those around them to the utmost possible extent. Hence it comes to pass that acts of oppression and injustice, which would drive most people into insurrection, are every day committed in the Middle Kingdom by men who are falsely called dispensers of justice and guardians of the law. The effect of this pernicious system has been to bludge the moral faculties of the people, and convert them into cunning and crafty evaders of the law. Harsh and unjust laws invariably give birth to lawlessness, and in the end serve to increase the evils they were framed to prevent. When to harsh laws, however, is united a corrupt administration, the mischief is increased tenfold. Not only do the people do all they can to resist their execution; they also conceive contempt for and distrust of the officers charged with putting the laws in force.

Beyond this there is another evil engendered. Between the private and official classes in China a great gulch yawns. They have no intercourse, no sympathy. How can they? The former are never likely to forget that they are regarded by the others as a class to be "squeezed" on all possible occasions; the latter, conscious that their position has been grossly abused, are always suspicious of the faintest proof of independence on the part of the people. Nothing but distrust, therefore, exists between the two classes. The people are beginning, it is believed, to feel that a change is necessary, and would rejoice to see some reforms inaugurated both in the system of Government and the administration of the law. But these will meet with strenuous resistance from the great body of officials. They are hopelessly selfish, and preeminently conservative, and it would be difficult to convince them of the wisdom of reform, and of the fact that it may become necessary, in order to prevent the whole system of Government being remodelled, on another plan. Officialdom is wrapped up in the conviction of its own superior judgment and will brook no interference, however to no counsel, however wise, however moderate, or however conciliatory. The yoke of the ruling class presses grievously upon the people, who are heavily taxed in order to give their rulers the means of riveting their authority more closely upon their most enduring victims. Contact with the civilization of the West, and a certain degree of acquaintance with European institutions has not in any degree softened the rigour of Chinese despotism, nor made Chinese officials, as a class, one whit more liberal in sentiment or moderate in practice. If reform is to come in China it must find its origin either in the head of the State or among the people. The former is improbable, unless through foreign interference; the latter, who are naturally law-abiding and quiet, will be slow to form any revolution.

The Chinese Government officials steadily set their faces against the extension of private enterprise. Private individuals meet with insurmountable obstructions from officials when they seek to open coal mines. Chinese merchants possess plenty of capital which they would gladly employ in this highly profitable manner, but they are only too well aware how useless it would be to attempt any such undertakings in the face of official opposition. The real cause of the non-development of the vast mineral resources of China is traceable not to the lack of enterprise among the people, but to the selfish apathy of the Government officials. With the greed and jealousy of the dog in the manger, they will not suffer others to ac-

quire wealth which they have not the means, in some instances, of developing, and are anxious to keep as a cherished monopoly, even though non-productive. Nor is there any chance of Chinese merchants or traders being able to invest their capital in steam vessels. The China Merchants' Company must be maintained because of that great abuse, the grain tribute; and, therefore, all opposition is made practically impossible as far as the native merchants are concerned. The evils under which the native commercial classes have to labour, do not, unfortunately, end with the steady and persistent discouragement they meet with from their own Government. Trade is taxed more and more heavily to support the growing military expenditures of the Peking Authorities. The Armaments recently established at different ports are sources of great expense, and the burden of their maintenance is laid upon the industry of the people. The shameful waste of money in transporting the grain tribute is another channel through which the hard-earned money of the Chinese trader filters. In consequence of the impossibility of trade to support these useless extravaganzas, it languishes and declines, and of external circumstances being exceptionally favourable for its development. How long it will be ere the supremacy of economic laws is felt, it is hard to say. But a revolution of feeling will come. If it originates in the official mind it will be fortunate for the Government; but if things are allowed to take their course the result must be, some time or other, a popular outbreak of feeling which may be attended with disastrous results.

We learn that His Excellency the Administration of the 11th instant, that the incoming French mail steamer left Galle on the 11th instant, and was expected at Singapore on the 11th instant.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company informs us that the *Kiwei*, with the next English mail, left Singapore yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

We learn that His Excellency T'ung Jih Chang, Li Heng Chang's present assistant at Tientsin, has been appointed to take charge of the Fokchow Arsenal.

It is notified in *Satellite Gazette* that from the 25th instant the village of Shih O in the district of the purposes of the registration of births and deaths.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week recorded in *Satellite Gazette* was 72.0, the minimum 60.5; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Fung Yee, the maximum was 80.0, the minimum 65.0. The greatest rainfall was on the 10th instant, when 0.12 inches fell.

The Right Rev. Bishop Burdon preached in the Cathedral yesterday morning, October 12th, the 11th Sunday after Trinity. The subject of his discourse was "The Sabbath Day to keep it holy." There was a good attendance. The Bishop intimated at the close that this would not allow him to finish his subject, but that he would continue it next Sunday.

The only further news we (N. O. Daily News) have from the North is that Mr. W. W. Wynn is coming down to Singapore tomorrow, and is expected to arrive on the 14th instant. It is believed that the present state of affairs, may be fully described as "patched up." There is no doubt a rupture was very imminent towards the close of last month.

We notice that one of the two European Customs House men from Canton, who were the cause of some fifty-five balls or so of opium being thrown overboard from the *Canton* steamer, have been sent to Hong Kong, where they will be kept in custody until they have been tried for the offence. The effect of this pernicious system has been to bludge the moral faculties of the people, and convert them into cunning and crafty evaders of the law. Harsh and unjust laws invariably give birth to lawlessness, and in the end serve to increase the evils they were framed to prevent. When to harsh laws, however, is united a corrupt administration, the mischief is increased tenfold. Not only do the people do all they can to resist their execution; they also conceive contempt for and distrust of the officers charged with putting the laws in force.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

ENGLAND AND CHINA.—SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, 14th October.

Mr. Wade telegraphs that he has obtained the necessary guarantees, and that the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor proceeds to Yunnan.

THE CENSUREMENT HANDICAP.

LONDON, 13th October.

The following is the result of the Censurement Handicap:

Duke of Parma..... 1

Princess of Wales..... 2

Princess of Monaco..... 3

Princess of Saxe-Coburg..... 4

Princess of Saxony..... 5

Princess of Schwarzburg..... 6

Princess of Thurn and Taxis..... 7

Princess of Wied..... 8

Princess of Wittgenstein..... 9

Princess of Yorck..... 10

Princess of Ziegenhain..... 11

Princess of Saxe-Meiningen..... 12

Princess of Saxe-Weimar..... 13

Princess of Saxe-Altenburg..... 14

Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld..... 15

Princess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach..... 16

Princess of Saxe-Meiningen-Altenburg..... 17

Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha..... 18

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Princess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach..... 97

manor hereafter shown in form A or in such other form as the Governor may direct. No other form shall be allowed.

7. No other trade or business shall be carried on in a licensed mining or old metal store.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

16th October.

REPORT BY THE HON. C. MAY.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

Chan Ahing, an officer at the China Mail Office, was charged with stealing a big jacket.

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LAVENDER

home," by their "rascal." Coming from such persons, of course, such language can not possibly be vulgar!

Another specimen is to be found in that class of young gentlemen who constantly indulge in the most sickening pretensions to fashion and grandeur, speaking of the actual possession of a carriage and footmen as indispensable to their happiness; if they attend to their duties, and are as well as it is not for the purpose of enjoying the sheer charms of melody, but, as they will invariably take care to impress upon your mind, to patronize it. We have known this actually said by a young man whose parents at one time filled a very menial position; but now are classified among our moneyed aristocracy, a position attained by spending the best of their lives in the most unprofitable and ruinous economy. Perfectly aware, as they must be of this themselves, why do they for a moment encourage a course of vain bombast and vulgarity in their children which cannot but disgust every reasonable thinking man? From a constant habit of vying with each other in such out-and-out extravaganzas of conversation, in imitation, as they fondly imagine, of the aristocracy, the very name of aristocracy has become an impossibility for them to speak half a dozen words without terminating three out of the six with a lazy-sounding dronish "aw." An echo-fellow, who played at marbles, whiptop, and joined in other pleasure-giving games with them before they assumed the garb of gentility, or rather, before their parents threw aside the coarse apron of the shop, meeting in their daily walk with the "Good afternoon, George," and is greatly astonished to see his quondam companion adjust his eye-glass, stare at him for a minute, and then with the utmost indifference, say—"Aw, let me see; can't really remember. Don't know 'yaw!"

It is astonishing how prevalent among this interesting section of the rising generation is an unusual ambition for the knowledge of subjects scientific and philosophical. Ac-

I be like three things,

even moderate skill with her needle or as a servant; but the fact is, most of them are above work. When not employed in looking after their own homes they pass their time in gossiping, quarrelling, scandal-mongering and other idle and dissipated occupations. We suppose that there is not a more uneducated woman in the world than the ordinary soldier's wife, nor can we wonder that such should be the case, for a large number or them have been either ill-handled, lower class servants, or, we regret to say, regular street-walkers. How much they pull down their husbands, what constant scrapes they get them into, no one not intimately acquainted with regimental life has any idea. Yet with all these drawbacks, such is the natural craving of Englishmen for a home, and the beneficial influence of even an indifferent home, that married men generally are, as we have said above, much steadier than their bachelor comrades. But no attempt should be made to induce the soldier to defer marriage till the expiration of a certain period of his service. We would allow every man to marry when and whom he pleases, and would not interfere in the matter save that if a man married a disreputable woman, he should neither be allowed to be out of mess, nor should she be permitted to enter the barracks. On the other hand, if the woman were respectable and her husband well conducted, we would allow her to be absent at times and to sleep out of barracks, until it came to his turn to be brought on to the "married roll." We would likewise suggest that a creche should be instituted, and that, while every endeavour should be made by the commanding officer to get employment as servants for the wives of soldiers, whether on the roll or not, the slightest case of misconduct or impertinence to an employee

work. When not employed

should be followed by a withdrawal of all countenance and privileges. Were such a plan adopted, soldiers' wives would be in a good position to make a strong and prompt request. The right to marry, and the right to be married, might, with great advantage, be made up in the regiment by them. At present soldiers' wives can only obtain employment in the making of shirts. As to the children, those of the boys who give promise of becoming physically efficient soldiers, should be systematically encouraged to study, and as an inducement might be permitted to enter the army at an early age, say 15. These should be borne as supernumeraries, and should only do light work till they attained the age of 17. In this way the army would be to a great extent, recruited from itself, and there would be this advantage from the adoption of such a plan, that from childhood the men thus obtained would have been imbued with habits of discipline and order, and would be's thorough acquaintance with their national colors, and the regiment would be so thoroughly looked upon as their home, that desertions would be rare. We may add that from their training, they would, as soon as they attained full physical development, possess all the value of veteran soldiers. Moreover, their dispositions would be known, and their officers would from the first have a tie between them, and every *corps* in the East would not fail to be promoted. In short, the object of all our suggestions is to make the regiment the home of those who serve in it. Were there any fear of pronunciation, this might not be a desirable result, but the danger that British soldiers would violently interfere in politics is, under any circumstances, so slight that it may safely be left altogether out of consideration. — *A. Field Officer* in "Good Words."

COTTON GOODS:

1. The following information is required for the purpose of the investigation:

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352
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TO BRIGHTON.

Abbotston	A. Hunter	Brit. str.
Albany	Brit. str.	Brit. str.
Araratton Apoor	E. Cass	Brit. str.
City of Exeter	John Gorley	Brit. str.
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str.
Feiwan		Brit. str.
Glennalta	C. H. Wilcox	Brit. str.
Gunga	W. G. Pilon	Frean. str.
Iebahit	B. Martin	Brit. str.
Kiassan	Clary	Brit. str.
Kiuhing	Morton	Brit. str.
Little Orphan		Aur. str.
Lee-moon	Forester	Brit. str.
Madagascar	J. Thuan	Brit. str.
Our	W. Brown	Brit. str.
Pawtuck		Aur. str.
Powan	A. Bunning	Brit. str.
Sir J. Jageebhoy	W. C. Nisbet	Brit. str.
Seau		Brit. str.
Washi	Memor	Brit. str.
White Cloud	T. B. Bauning	Brit. str.
Yangtze	E. Schultze	Brit. str.
Yasu	H. Ashton	Brit. str.
Yokai	W. Kentwell	Brit. str.

The regulations say that before a soldier

Yotung	Brit. str.
	1. Zuanon 5. Zuanon
Alva	D. A. Sora
Amiral Descent	P. Duryine
Annie Mariel	J. Sloane
Argente	A. Bernard
Beemth	A. Dikastone
Burns Noorfol	R. W. Wierley
Charles Palmer	Macintosh
Chloris	M. Matzau
Olana	W. Sampson
Colan	J. E. Bruun
Colombo	P. N. Hiner
Den	Ballinger
Dartmouth	E. Tongant
Daylight	P. Rademacher
Edmond Gressier	F. Funget
E. P. Bouverie	D. T. Roberts
Excelsior	J. P. Edlund
Flasel	D. Deas
Floiden	J. J. Murdoch
Foerde la Roquette	A. Alexandre
Fray Benato	M. Mota
Friedrich Hartwig	G. Wolters
Gaspard	J. Royer
Gleam	T. S. Maider
Goliath	Burgess
Hawiah	Anderson
Hawiah	W. Duffield
Hebrida	T. O. Boulton
Jan Peter	E. Molau
Kvik	C. H. Loringe
Lynx	Malon
Orange Castle	C. W. Jewett
Orange Grove	J. Hutchinson
Ousuri	W. Osborn
Pelham	B. Biscoe
Pilgrim	Frank Fowler
Princess Seraphi	W. Murchan
Resolution	M. Conception
Ricca Gona	J. Cammies
Socia	Wm. Dancan
S. C. Chann Bonm	W. McE
Solant	John Meidram
Sumatra	Mullin
Taffaree	L. Jean
Thames	H. Hannan
Therese Korner	W. Schenaberg
Usko	R. Widgrane
Ville de Lillie	H. Blomchans
Virginia	Thamondie
Weymouth	D. Nutford
Weymouth	F. J. Hunt

Pushing is even practised in some form or

shall meet with a girl whom he can care enough about to make his wife. If he re-
solves that he will not marry till he has
served seven years, he probably breaks his
vow. Marriage contracted beforehand is
very rarely, and in some cases never, ac-
complished, but some men only see once in their
lives the woman whom they desire to marry,
and if they cannot get her they remain
bachelors to the end of their days. In short,
if they marry when they take it into their heads
to do so, they are found a desirable partner for
the soldier, and regarded as such by the com-
munity, and the only result of restriction
is to bring misery on it may be respect-
able women, and to drive good soldiers out
of the service. Civilians have no idea how
to present rules wisely. We will explain
suppose a soldier marries without leave. He
may be a steady, good man, and his wife a
respectable woman, but he will never be
shown, the die is cast, his wife never
will be recognised by the State. The hus-
band being careful, however, and earning
nothing in addition to his pay, as an
officer's servant, say, and the wife being in-
troustrous and a good washerwoman or mil-
liner, they may get on pretty well, but
they are not the husband complete, the mil-
lions of enlistment, the regiment embarks for
some year's term of foreign service. Were
he to re-engage he would have to leave his
wife and children behind him! and there-
fore, though fond of the service, he takes his
chance, and the army loses a good soldier.
The soldier, after the first few days of his
days the soldier of this has been informed
that a good soldier has, for these very
reasons, taken his discharge. He loved the
profession, and was attached to his regiment;
in the turn of the regiment to go on foreign
service would come in a few years, and he
did not bear the thought of leaving his
wife and children behind him. He had
several good men married without leave,
and, so soon as their time is up, will cer-
tainly quit the army. We are therefore
of opinion that the present system is bad. A
married soldier is generally much more
steady than a bachelor soldier. As a
man's speech much less money in drink,
and he is more contented. He is, of course,
besides avoiding punishment, he ab-
stains from those vices which affect
his health, and consequently his efficiency.
A wife, too, if a respectable woman, is a
source of civilisation. Her presence bu-
siness the men, and the oath or foul word
is less common. The soldier's wife, how-
ever, cannot be denied that at present the
moral status of soldiers' wives is bad.
There is a popular prejudice that all soldiers
are licentious and immoral, and that union
with one of them is discreditable. Indeed,
the masters and mistresses consider that a
servant girl who keeps company with a
soldier is a discreditable person. It is
true, that a soldier find it difficult to
attract respectable girls to become their
wives, and that those who do link their for-
tunes with them lose much of the self-respect
they may have before possessed. Owing to
this, and the deposition of the part of the
soldier's life, the soldier's wife is, in gen-
eral, or will be called as much as possible,
and her wives are by no means what they
should be, and their presence in a regiment
is not at present rather detrimental
than advantageous to it. There are some
slight exceptions; but a large number of
soldiers' wives are entirely unworthy. They
are not equal in the surroundings, and
extravagant, idle, and too often
immoral. The consequence is, that when
change of quarters takes place, when
the army attacks the family, or when
there is any unusual demand on their
services, they are reduced to great dis-
advantage. It is seldom that the married
husband's wife, could ever do more than
provide the war invidious and possessed

above, we allude to a cert

choice of all, genteel position, prevent, and
others being made other, than being bred
as physicians, barristers, divines, or lay
preachers. The latter is the only subject of
examination in the latter has at least
become a great bar to our world-be-
gettingedly gentility the martial uniform. "Tis
in this manner our professions are filled with
half-scurrying, pandulous men, who, had they
followed the trade which enabled them to
sustain a gentleman, would do credit to
have followed in their footsteps. But then,
we forget: trade is vulgar.—*Liverpool Leader.*

**PESTERING THE PRINCE OF
WATLES.**

Peffering is ever practised in some form or
other.

to very lowest ebb, but by industry, cl

The Prince of Wales, or, more properly speaking, his household, suffers much from the process. Some ambitiously try to push themselves into his Royal Highness's intimacy. This is very hard on him, for surely the fact that he is a prince ought not to deprive him of the right to select his own friends. Politicians, of course, would like to compel him to invite certain people to his parties; but beyond that his free will ought not to be circumscribed. Lady X. is very indignant that she is not invited to Marlborough House, seeing that she is a peeress by marriage, has a handsome establishment, and is a friend of the Queen's. She has written letters and divers ambassadors to dine with her—a circumstance faithfully recorded in detail by the *Morning Post*. The plea that the Prince has not pleasure of her acquaintance is deemed by her irrelevant, and she vents her disappointment on those whom she holds responsible for it. Lady Y. has written a bitter letter to the Prince, tantamount that her name figure among the list of the guests at Chiswick. She is not above letting her desire be known, and seems herself ill-used because it is unheeded. Others, who receive a certain amount of attention from his Royal Highness, and occasionally from the Queen, are disappointed to be left out of Marlborough House ball, strive by constant petitions, in season and out of season, to induce him to honour their ball, dinner party, or country house with his presence. They generally fail; but the Prince is good-natured to a fault, and impartially sometimes excuses a procreant's whims. He has pushed through the Prince's notice on a public occasion, and would not miss a chance of getting a kindly nod or shake of the hand from him for the world. Others again endeavour to establish a claim on him, by sending him useless presents. If these are accepted, they take care to let the rulers of the press know that the authors, artists, and inventors of every kind are the most restless menials, whilst the Prince's acceptance of a book, a print, or some trifling invention, and then turn round on him and expect a *quid pro quo*. Demands on the Prince's favour are based upon every conceivable ground. The Prince, however, when travelling, was able to readier some every day. That woman's father served in the Duke of Kent's regiment for a few months. This man's nephew married the cousin of some member of his Royal Highness's suite. That woman sent him a copy of verses on the anniversary of the day on which he was married, and his wife, who was not the great but unrequited services rendered to the country by their family. The Prince is particularly pestered just now with applications from persons anxious to be allowed in some way to connect themselves with his suite on the occasion of his next visit to the Continent. His appreciation they set forth their numerous qualifications, and their conviction that they can be of use to H.R.H. One is a great sportsman; a second has spent most of his life in India, and thoroughly understands the ways of native princes; a third knows all things, and is said to have a good model set. They none of them want anything in return—all hint that it is the Prince who will be the obliged party—but, in order to induce him to avail himself of their valuable services point out several reasons why H.R.H. is most bound to do so. The Queen, however, has accessible to her a more direct means by applications from pushing people. Still she does not escape scoffs, as her Privy Purse and other officials could testify. The most extraordinary requests are sometimes made, and we know a certain clergyman, the rector of a parish, who has written to the Prince, asking to be appointed warden to the Princess Royal—*The World*.

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300	H. A. Peterlin &

SHANGHAI.
Entered on 8th October 1872.

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1977

890 Captain

MANILA.
Import on 5th October 1875

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C. R. We

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

[illegible]

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